

## MISCELLANY

Items for the News column must be furnished by the twentieth of the preceding month. Under this department are grouped: News; Medical Economics; Correspondence; Department of Public Health; California Board of Medical Examiners; and Twenty-Five Years Ago. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

## NEWS

**University of California Medical School.**—Promotions, new appointments, resignations and changes in titles on the faculty, 1930 to 1931.

**Promotions.**—From Associate Professor to Professor: Jacob C. Geiger, Professor of Epidemiology; Charles L. Connor, Professor of Pathology. From Assistant Professor to Associate Professor: Esther Rosencrantz, Associate Professor of Medicine; Francis S. Smyth, Associate Professor of Pediatrics; Alfred H. Washburn, Associate Professor of Pediatrics; Max S. Marshall, Associate Professor of Bacteriology. From Assistant Clinical Professor to Associate Clinical Professor: Fred H. Kruse, Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine; Edwin I. Bartlett, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery and Pathology; John H. Woolsey, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery; George K. Rhodes, Associate Clinical Professor of Surgery; Lionel P. Player, Associate Clinical Professor of Urology. From Instructor to Assistant Clinical Professor: Elizabeth A. Davis, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine; Raleigh W. Burlingame, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine; Lewis S. Mace, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine; Harry C. Shepardson, Assistant Clinical Professor of Medicine; Robert C. Martin, Assistant Clinical Professor of Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology; Edward C. Bull, Assistant Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery; Myrl Morris, Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics; Lloyd E. Hardgrave, Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics; Kunisada Kiyasu, Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics. From Assistant to Instructor: Paul S. Wyne, Instructor in Homeopathy; Jessie M. Bierman, Instructor in Pediatrics; Huldah Thelander, Instructor in Pediatrics; Horace Pitkin, Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery; Howard A. Brown, Instructor in Surgery; Lewis F. Morrison, Instructor in Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology; Thomas W. Cornwall, Instructor in Pediatrics; Archie D. Sinclair, Instructor in Pediatrics; Jesse L. Carr, Instructor in Pathology.

**Western Branch of the American Urological Association.**—The next annual meeting of the Western Branch of the American Urological Association will be held in Los Angeles, September 4 to 6, 1930.

**October Clinical Congress of American College of Surgeons.**—The twentieth annual Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons will be held in Philadelphia from October 13 to 17. In addition to the daily clinics in the numerous and well-known Philadelphia hospitals, five evening programs will be presented. Registration fee for attending the Annual Clinical Congress is \$5.

**American Protologic Society.**—The 1930 meeting of the American Protologic Society was held at Buffalo, New York, on June 22 to 24, 1930. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dudley Smith, San Francisco; vice-president, Samuel E. Newman, St. Louis, and secretary-treasurer, Curtrice Rosser, Dallas.

The 1931 meeting will be held at Philadelphia just prior to the meeting of the American Medical Association.

**Course in Cardiology in Paris under Professor Clerc.**—In October, 1930, a course in Cardiology will be given at Ward Rabelais, Hôpital Lariboisière, 2 rue Ambroise-Paré, Paris, under the direction of Dr. Antonin Clerc, professor.

The classes will meet every morning at 11 o'clock, commencing on October 20, and again every afternoon at 3 o'clock. The morning sessions will be given over to lectures and the afternoon sessions to demonstrations. The fee for the course will be 600 francs.

A certificate, signed by the Professor and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, will be given after the course to every doctor who has attended it regularly.

For further information and registration, apply to the "Association pour le Développement des Relations Médicales," Salle Bédard, Faculté de Médecine, Paris (6<sup>e</sup>), or to Professor Clerc, 7, rue de Montchanin, Paris (17<sup>e</sup>).

**Herzstein Lectures.**—Dr. Charles Singer, Lecturer in the History of Medicine at the University of London, England, will give the second Herzstein Lectures, under the auspices of Stanford University and the University of California on August 7, 8 and 9 at 8:15 p. m., in Lane Hall, Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco. The titles of the lectures will be as follows:

Thursday, August 7, "Mediaeval and Modern Medicine—Part I"; Friday, August 8, "Mediaeval and Modern Medicine—Part II"; Saturday, August 9, "The Scientific Works of Leonardo da Vinci." All interested persons are cordially invited to attend.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**Subject of Following Letter: Recent Book Review on "Sterilization for Human Betterment"**

To the Editors:

In the April issue of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE in a brief review of *Sterilization for Human Betterment*, which is based upon the sterilization work in the institution of California, the author, "E. W. T.," uses the following language:

"Many who have no religious or sentimental objections are still unconvinced that the desirable results are being obtained by the operation. The number of operations alone might lead to false conclusions. Sterilizing 5,000 chronic insane or hopelessly feeble-minded, who are destined to spend the rest of their lives in institutions, is useless. What might help would be sterilizing those discharged from institutions, who go back into the world where, if unsterilized, they might reproduce."

The Human Betterment Foundation fully agrees with the author of this review in the last two sentences. In justice to the state of California, the management of its state institutions, and the medical staffs of its several homes for the insane and feeble-minded, we beg to say that is precisely the principle they have acted upon at all times. "Sterilization is done only where there is apparent danger of defective children." (xii Introduction). Patients who have passed the child-bearing age and those destined to remain in the institution are not sterilized. The records show that one in twelve of the insane in the institutions of California since 1909 have been sterilized. Of the new admissions the ratio is higher, about one in six, just enough to cover those considered likely to produce defective children when returned to their homes.

We submit this correction frankly because we are sure that neither your journal nor the author of the

review of *Sterilization for Human Betterment* would knowingly do injustice to the institutions of California or to the Human Betterment Foundation in its constructive work for the betterment of the race.

Very truly yours,  
The Human Betterment Foundation,  
E. S. GOSNEY, President.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO \*

### EXCERPTS FROM OUR STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL

Vol. III, No. 8, August 1905

From some editorial notes:

*The American Medical Association Meeting.*—It will be impossible to give anything like a report of the Portland meeting of the American Medical Association in our Journal, but some of the more important points may be briefly touched upon, leaving further details for future issues. The registration was very good; quite as large as could have been expected, reaching something over 1,700. . . .

*New Officers of the American Medical Association.*—At the next meeting of the Association, which is to be held in Boston, Dr. William Mayo, of Rochester, Minnesota, will be installed as president. . . .

*Nostrum Question.*—The nostrum evil and the advertising of nostrums in the *Journal American Medical Association* received considerable attention, not only by the House of Delegates, but also in the section on Medicine. The first gun was fired on the afternoon of Monday, when the Missouri delegation presented resolutions from their state association, calling for betterment in the *Journal's* advertising pages. This was followed by a resolution introduced by Doctor Jones, of California, to the effect that the trustees be instructed to abide by the rule which they announced in 1895 and in 1900, requiring formulae with all advertisements of remedial mixtures. . . .

*Hope For the Future.*—The special reference committee, Doctor Billings, chairman, also recommended that the work of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry be endorsed, and that the trustees be instructed to provide for its permanent organization. . . .

*Hall of Exhibits.*—Many of the objectionable so-called "remedies," which have disgraced the hall of exhibits in previous years, were conspicuous by their absence, though there was quite a sprinkling of objectionable things present. . . .

*The American Medical Association Directory.*—The publication of a directory of all licensed physicians in the United States has been contemplated by the trustees for some time, and in their report at the Portland meeting they recommended the authorization of this work by the House of Delegates and the purchase of the Standard Directory as a valuable aid in the work. . . .

From an article on "*The Diagnosis of Typhoid Fever. A Paper Addressed to the Country Practitioner,*" by Charles Miner Cooper, M. D., San Francisco.

Formerly it seemed as though the isolation of Eberth's bacillus from a patient's blood or excreta would definitely establish a diagnosis of typhoid fever. . . .

. . . The Widal serum test—extremely serviceable, but by no means pathognomonic, and often of no value in early differential diagnosis—has not, by reason of its complex requirements, materially helped the general practitioner. . . .

From an article on "*Practical Application of Functional Diagnosis in Unilateral Kidney Lesions,*" by Drs. M. Krotoszyner and W. P. Willard, San Francisco:

Since our publication upon the newer methods of diagnosing unilateral kidney-lesions appeared we have

\* This column strives to mirror the work and aims of colleagues who bore the brunt of state society work some twenty-five years ago. It is hoped that such presentation will be of interest to both old and recent members.

had occasion to apply these methods on a comparatively large number of suspected renal affections. . . .

From an article on "*Second Annual Report of Tuberculosis Committee of the Medical Society of the State of California for the Year 1904-5*":

At the last meeting of the Medical Society of the State of California, the Tuberculosis Committee recommended that the work of the committee be continued for the following purposes. . . .

. . . With the result of our efforts to secure the establishment of a state sanatorium, you are doubtlessly all familiar. We secured the passage of a bill through the legislature, but it died in the hands of the governor. . . .

. . . While we did not secure this much-needed institution for our state, we did not fail. The matter is simply postponed. Those who demanded it this time will continue to do so. They will interest others, and when the legislature meets again, this matter will once more be taken up, and we trust that California will then make provision for her tuberculous poor. . . .

From medical society reports:

*Marin County.*—It was resolved that no member of the medical society should consult with a lodge physician. . . .

*California Academy of Medicine.*—The regular meeting of the California Academy of Medicine was held June 27, 1905, the president, Dr. Dudley Tait, being in the chair. . . . The Relation of Hodgkin's Disease to Lymphosarcoma.—Dr. H. W. Gibbons called attention to the great confusion that has arisen in the literature, relative to the nature of certain enlargements of the lymphatic glands. . . .

*Redlands Medical Society.*—The president, Doctor Sanborn, presented correspondence received from Governor Pardee, in which the governor explained his reasons for vetoing the bill providing for a state sanatorium for tuberculosis. . . .

*San Francisco Society of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons.*—The regular meeting was held on June 15, 1905, in the rooms of the San Francisco Polyclinic, the president, Doctor Pischel, in the chair. It was decided to tender a banquet to Professor Hirschberg, of Berlin, Doctor Holmes, chairman of the Section on Ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, and to the visiting specialists. . . .

*San Francisco Polyclinic Gathering.*—Regular meeting, May 3, 1905; the president, Dr. H. A. L. Ryfkogel, in the chair. . . . Carcinoma of the Liver.—Dr. J. Wilson Shiels and Dr. C. G. Levison presented a case of exploratory celiotomy for carcinoma of liver.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

### SERUMS FOR POLIOMYELITIS\*

During the 1927 epidemic the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, University of California, working with the aid of an endowment fund for poliomyelitis prepared and distributed 8,000 cubic centimeters of convalescent serum. A constant supply to meet the demands in Northern California is kept on hand. However, in view of the present epidemic and since the expense entailed to collect and to distribute serum is heavy and frequently unsatisfactory it is imperative that each community depend upon its own supply of donors and serum. The following suggestions may assist the health officials in the organization of an efficient bleeding clinic and serum station.

\* Other articles on poliomyelitis in this issue by Beatrice Howitt and W. M. Dickie are printed in the Special Articles section of this issue.